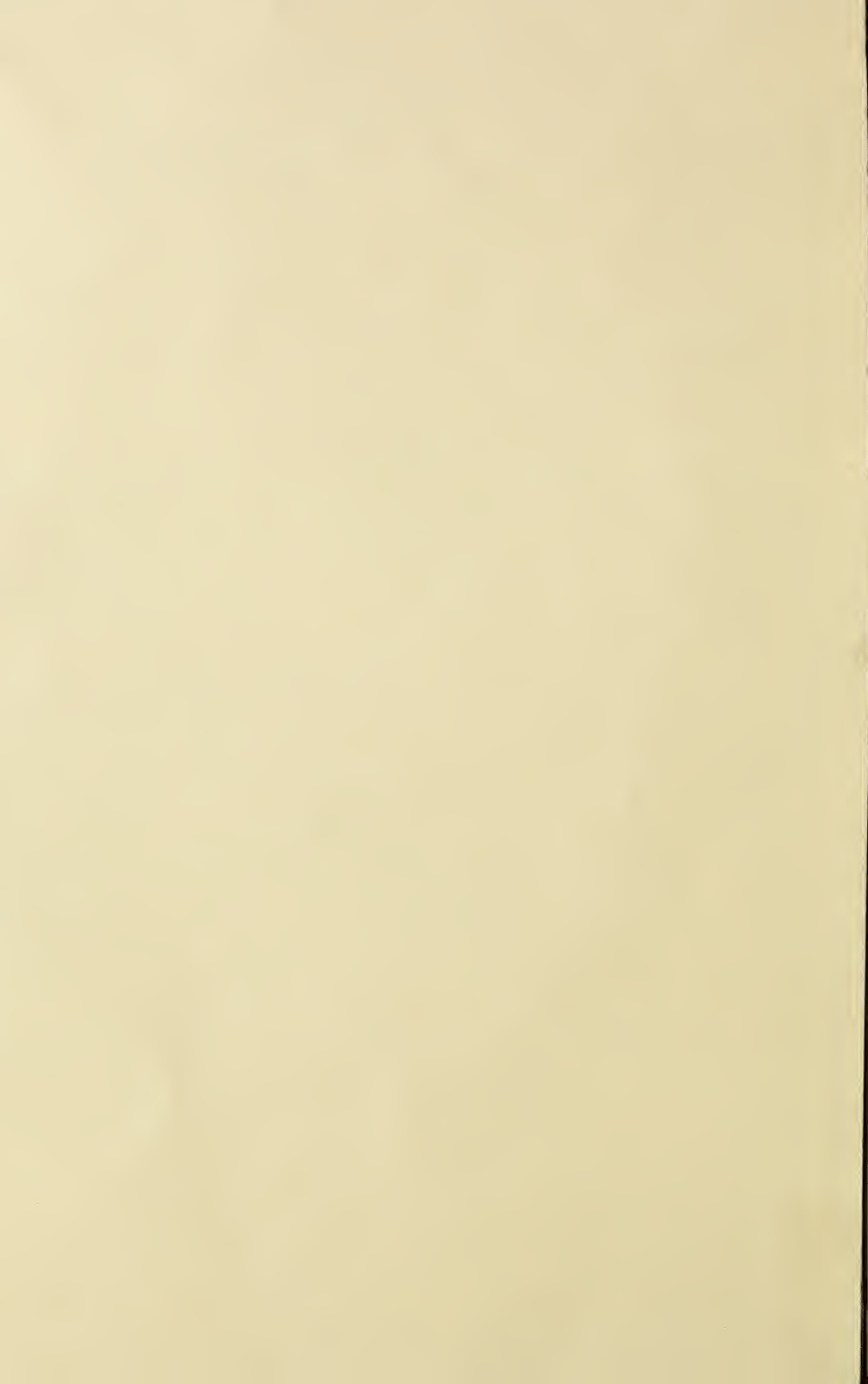


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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,



LIVE STOCK
and RURAL ECONOMY.

Vol. XXI.

BALTIMORE, JUNE, 1884.

No. 6.

For the Maryland Farmer.

The Relations of Maryland Leaf Tobacco with the European Market.

I have been reading of, and considering over, the disturbed condition of the Foreign Markets, as they relate to Maryland leaf tobacco. When I take into consideration, the money value of this staple, also the very large number who are benefitted by it, and who devote a portion of their lands in its cultivation, I think the matter is of sufficient importance to claim their attention, and likewise, the attention of those who are handling it. European markets are the main outlet for it, and if they reject or refuse to purchase, then it becomes our interest to investigate the causes.

I can see where the European buyers may choose to look elsewhere for a purchasing point, but I am free to confess, I am not able to see from what point we can choose a customer to take their places. Is not this a matter for reflection. It appears that careless packing is the leading source or cause of complaint. This message comes to us officially, through one of the most extensive, and leading tobacco houses in Bremen. Its language is positive, yet friendly. I have taken the time to examine the annual circular of Messrs. Watjen & Co., of Bremen, so far as it relates to Maryland leaf tobaccos. It says "*the light kinds of tobaccos, those that have their principal markets in Baltimore, lose, we are sorry to say, more and more ground here.*" This implies a loss of confidence as regards its being adapted to their wants. It continues, "our dealers seek substitutes in Turkish, German and other sorts." Here is proof positive, that buyers are turning their attention to markets elsewhere. The circular then concludes by saying "*careless*

packing and unreliable inspections are to blame for this." At the first glance, one would suppose that "careless packing" would apply to the placing of the leaf in the hogsheads after assorting it. But, in giving the matter further consideration, I have reached the conclusion, that if the circular had read as follows, 'the careless assorting and grading are to blame for this,' it would have struck the key note of the cause of this disturbance. I am aware, that latterly much has been written about unreliable inspections, but I venture nothing in asserting that careful assorting and grading of the leaf prior to packing, will correct the inspection. "If the fountain be pure, the stream will be so."

The remedy for this is easily applied, and it affords me gratification, to know that our Maryland tobacco can be restored to the European market, in such a manner as that it will be satisfactory.

Presuming that this construction of the careless packing is correct, I shall proceed to show the advantages to be gained by careful assorting and grading. Experience has taught me, that the time given in overlooking and overhauling a crop of leaf tobacco is not unprofitable. I have always found it to pay well. Every spare hour devoted to it has its corresponding reward, in fact, I question if growers can find any other employment that will yield a better compensation. The remedy for this complaining on the part of foreign buyers is in the hands, and under the control of each individual grower. It is not necessary for a combination to benefit, or to correct the cause. The crop gathered is the property of each individual grower, as such he claims to get out of it, all the money he can, or that may be in it; now, if the grower will give his personal attention, while the assorting and grading are being done, and see to

it that no mixing is done in grading the leaf, he will have a crop of tobacco that will sample out satisfactory,—one that will be desirable to buyers, and one that will find a ready market with prices adjusted in the same *ratio*. Tobacco is an article that is wanted, it is raw material, needed in manufacturing for manufacturing purposes. The consumption of it is immense, without limit, and from this fact it ought to be handled, so as to yield the largest measure of income. Leaf tobacco likewise is susceptible of improvement. Some few years ago, Pennsylvania tobacco rated very low, while Connecticut seed leaf was the leading staple, and commanded high prices.

The growers in that section became interested in their plant, looking to its improvement. Encouraged by dealers, decided to apply the process of *re-sweating* as the best means of improving it by this process. It was found that where it had taken a number of months to cure up the crop for manufacturing purposes, it could be done in a few weeks, the outcome of this has been and is, that Penn'a seed leaf is the competitor of Connecticut tobacco, both in price and quality. Wisconsin tobacco is also held in high esteem. This is another illustration of tobacco improvement. For a number of years the crop sampled white veins, the growers gave this their attention, and succeeded in cultivating a beautiful brown-colored, high-flavored leaf, free of white veins. I have handled some of it, that in point of flavor, has compared favorably with imported Havana tobacco.

The tobacco-growers of New York State, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Ohio, give assorting and grading their special attention. When this work is going on they are on hand to look after it. It is of pecuniary importance to them. The profit to be derived from the crop is dependent on this. Prior to binding in "hand" or bundles, the tobacco is graded "wrappers," "seconds," "fillers" and packed in the cases in like manner. By this plan the actual gain is made from the best grades, with the fillers to bring what they will. Then again it is in the shape to have all the advantages and benefits of the markets. The Maryland tobacco interests are of consequence; I was convinced of this, in looking over a copy of the *New York Tobacco Leaf*, a reliable journal. The account of the quantity of this tobacco, as stated in its columns

now in the warehouses is 14,047 hhds. This item gives some idea of its proportions as an important interest, so much so, that I have interested myself in giving the matter of this unsatisfactory condition of the foreign markets my attention, hoping thereby that I might be of some service to the tobacco growers of the State, in directing their attention to its importance as an outlet. Confident that the remedy suggested is to the pecuniary benefit of those, for whom this article is intended.

Tobacco is a delicate plant. From the planting of the seed throughout its cultivation, it involves labor and care. Until it has gone into smoke and ashes, this labor and care continues. Maryland leaf tobacco is susceptible of improvement provided the proper attention is given it, looking to this. The proposition to permit its being packed in cases is a very long step taken toward the improvement of it. By packing the leaf in cases of three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds, it will enable the farmer to distribute his crop in the packing so as to avoid any cause for mixing the lower grades with the better ones. In addition to this, the smaller packages will show up better. Under no circumstances do not pack less than from three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds to the case. A less bulk than this will not cure up properly. This, is the average quantity of the packing of the States before named. The circular that prompted this article, is a fraternal message. Its purposes are, to adjust our leaf tobaccos to the wants of the European markets, and as soon as they take higher ground in this respect, there will not be remaining in our warehouses 14,047 hogsheads with a new crop coming on the top of it. The sooner this large overplus of tobacco is gone into consumption, the better for those who are interested in its cultivation, while careful assorting and grading will keep the markets balanced.

The Eastern growers have of late to some extent been planting Spanish or Havana seed. This is wise; I would suggest a trial of it in our Maryland soil. I am under the impression that an application to the Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C., sample packages may be had. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with the cultivation of tobacco, informed me in a conversation on the subject, that he had

tried a package of this seed, and it had yielded a very large leafy tobacco of fine flavor and color. It is worth the trial.

May 1st, 1884. ELIAS TAYLOR.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Pasture and How to Make the Most out of it.

As this is near the season for turning stock out-to, literally in many cases, find a living for themselves and thus without much trouble to their owners; I will now give a little bit of my experience under the above heading, in hopes that it may be of benefit to all those who may care to read these lines.

I had always followed the old-timed fashion of turning milking and dry stock into the same field or fields, and allowing them liberty to help themselves, and when the grasses were pretty well eaten up or cut short by drought, the feed was supplemented by giving the cattle corn fodder or millet, strewn over the fields once or twice a day. This plan is simple—but it is expensive—and that in many ways.

Some three years ago I made a great improvement in dividing the dry, from the milking stock, and having a separate field for each. The dry stock consisting of yearlings and 2 year olds, were put into one of these fields, having running water in it. On or about the 20th of May the gate was locked, and they were kept there night and day until the pasture failed, when they were transferred to the cow pasture field, No. 2, and the cows put in one of the meadows. By this plan they were contented, knowing that they were to work for their living—getting nothing else with the exception of a good salting once a week; and late in the fall they were in fair order—hearty—with good, large, well developed frames, which only plenty of bulky, coarse feed can give. This is my plan of raising cows, and I raise every heifer-calf, sometimes having as many as 20.

For my milk cows, as I want plenty of milk, (having a good demand for all I can produce), the system is entirely different,—we want a good, rich pasture.—Where the feed is flush during May, June, and a portion of July, the cows have pasture alone with the addition of 2 quarts of bran per day for each cow. Bran is a rich food,

making good milk and the manure from which, being rich in the most important elements of plant food, increases the grasses wonderfully—paying for all the cost of feeding in the increased milk, and also increasing the future productiveness of the pasture.

During July, August and September, I supplement this feed by the addition of corn fodder, grown thinly in rows, cut when in tassel, (never before as it is then mostly water), cut up and mixed with two quarts of bran, sometimes a little more, and 2 quarts of corn-chop per day for each cow. This is fed at night, and the cows are still kept at pasture night and day.

By this plan the cows get all the extra feed they need without too much labor in hauling immense loads of corn fodder which they cannot assimilate and which will only tend to make them idle.

I would say that my cow pastures are nearly cleared ground suitable for cultivation, and when they are run out, I plow up, cultivate a year or so and then re-seed going in this way over the entire farm in a series of years. These pastures are harrowed early in the Spring, *both ways*, all manures broken up and respread, and one bushel of plaster and 2 bushels of ashes (not leached,) sown over each acre. This year I am trying on 5 acres 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. The young cattle pasture is not so good, some of it is swamp, bushes, &c., but when ever I find time, I clear this up little by little.

Now for the result—5 years ago—I believed the right way was not to feed bran, or corn chop in summer, but give the cattle all the fodder and millet they could eat; and, many a hot and wet day have I been out loading on the long fodder, to feed it to a lot of hungry, lazy cattle, and which I found only after a dear experience the more I fed, the less milk I got? It was just lovely and green—but it lacked substance? I now feed as above and I find my stock is larger in number and more profitable. My pastures are able to feed more stock each year. My plowed ground is less in acres, but they produce much more per acre, and I find the old Bible proverb literally true.—“Where no oxen eat, the crib is clean.”—Fertilizers are good, but like wine they should be used with much caution.

F. SANDERSON.

Plain's Farm, May 1884.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Southern Manufactures and Agriculture

The farmers of the South should seek to increase the manufactures of that section. It is to their interest to do so. The more manufacture in any section of the country the better it is for those engaged in agricultural pursuits. This is shown by the reports of the Department of Agriculture. In those States where 77 per cent. of all laboring persons is engaged in agricultural pursuits the average annual income of each agricultural worker is only \$160; where the per cent. engaged in agriculture is 58, the average annual income of each agricultural worker is \$261; where 42 per cent. is engaged in farming, the farmer's income per year averages \$394; while where only 18 per cent. of the laboring population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, the average annual income of each such worker is \$457.

While not all of this difference is so due, a good part of it is attributable to the better home markets where a good percentage of the population is engaged in occupations other than agricultural. Where fifty per cent. of the population is upon the farms it is apparent that the surplus must be greater than when only 25 per cent. is so located, for not only will the production be twice as great in the first case as in the second but the number of consumers will be only two-thirds as many. The larger the surplus the lower prices will rule in the home market always. And the profit arising from higher prices in distant markets will be equalled by the cost of transportation to those markets. It thus happens that a good home market is a very important adjunct of profitable farming. And, as we have seen, the way to secure this market is to develop manufacture and commerce. As commerce must always attend agriculture and manufacture, the efforts of Southern farmers should be directed to the increase of manufacture in their section.

The development of manufactures indirectly increases the profits of farmers by lowering the prices of those things which they have to buy. If the article consumed must be shipped a thousand miles the cost of transportation is always added to the original price and must be paid by the farmer. It is often the case that the raw

material, of the farmer's production, is shipped to a distant factory to be manufactured and then the manufactured product is shipped back again. Thus he is compelled to pay the cost of transportation both ways. Home manufacturers would prevent this outlay.

This has been the case with cotton. The Southern farmer has produced the raw product and it has been transported to New England factories to be worked, &c., and then the manufactured goods have been shipped back again to the Southern farmer to be bought at a price augmented by double shipment. Factories in the South would keep all this money in the pockets of the producers; and there is no reason why cotton goods can not be manufactured as easily and cheaply in the South as in New England. I am glad to know that already the manufacture of cotton has assumed respectable proportions in the South. Georgia has 62 mills containing 340,130 spindles; North Carolina has 93 mills containing 213,362 spindles. It is estimated that the cotton-mills in and about Augusta, Ga., alone will require this year 70,000 bales. And this is on the increase. Straws show which way the wind blows, and a great deal is shown by such items as this: "The Nashville Cotton Mills, Nashville, Tenn., will add this year 100 looms and other machinery enough to more than double their capacity."

What is true of cotton is true of iron. Iron manufacturing could be made eminently successful in the South and that section can furnish all the raw materials. Yet the Southern farmer has been paying double freight on every implement and piece of machinery he has used. But I am glad to know that, as in the case of cotton so of iron, the manufacture of it has begun in the South and is likely to grow rapidly. Already capital is being put into this industry, by the million dollars, in the South, notably Alabama.

While manufacture will give the Southern farmer a higher selling and a cheaper buying market, it will also work a beneficial change in the character of Southern agriculture. It will not be enough for him to supply his own family with bread stuffs. The working people in these factories and foundries must be fed. This increased demand will so enhance prices that the Southern farmer will move his smoke-

house from Ohio and Illinois to his own farm; and when he gets it there he will make it big enough to hold supplies for them employees in manufacturing industries. The result will be a diversified agriculture, in every way beneficial to the Southern farmer. He will no longer be a buyer of bread and meat but a seller of it, and at prices that will be handsomely remunerative. And while as the result of this he grows richer he will find that his land is also growing richer because of the live stock and variety of crops raised upon it.

JOHN M. STAHL.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Carp-Culture.

BETHESDA, April 22, 1884.

Messrs. Editors:—Seeing an article in the April number of your valuable journal on "Carp-Culture," and your remarks on the subject, I determined to give you my experience, as it may be the means of some one getting an idea or of inducing others to write that I can get one.

My pond is an old ice pond and used as such now, it is about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, and running from 6 in. to 5 feet deep, with mud bottom; it is fed from a small branch by a 4 in. "terra cotta" pipe with wire over the mouth to keep out trash, branch minnows, &c. I also have a wooden trough 12x24 inches and 16 feet long at lowest point of pond under the dam with a stop gate made of sheet iron in it, so arranged that I can let out any quantity of water I please or keep the water at any height; can empty the pond in less than an hour. This trough also has a fine wire screen over the mouth to keep the small fish in when drawing off the water. I keep an open ditch all around the pond so as to drain off surface water and prevent overflows; I also have a close board fence about 3 feet high to keep out ducks, turtles, geese, &c., as they will destroy the spawn and catch the young carp. I do not feed them regular, because if fed regular they become lazy and will not hunt for food but stay in one place and become an easy prey for turtles, snakes, &c., if any are in the pond.

The latter part of May, 1882, I put 30 carp, from 2 to 3 inches long, in this pond; they are now from 12 to 20 inches long

and a few will weigh at least 5 pounds. The coming fall I intend building a close board fence from bottom of pond to surface of water across one corner, making a pen about 8 feet in diameter, so arranged that I can feed the fish in it, and shut them in any time I wish to catch a mess. When feeding them this spring I would ring a small bell so that now when they hear the bell you can see the water boiling up for a distance of ten feet out in the pond as they raise to the surface. I have never eaten any but will after spawning time, and will then let you know how good they are.

Yours truly, "BOSCAGE."

[We shall be glad to hear from you.—
EDS. MD. FAR.]

Farm Work for June.

This is emphatically the busy month for the farmer and particularly so this year, as the backward spring and continuous wet weather, has thrown all work together. That for preparation and cultivation crowd each other, while the harvest will be upon us before we have half-finished the cultivation of the corn crop, hence the farmer must be more than unusually diligent and industrious, and must expend liberally in the hire of extra hands for a short time, if he desires to keep up his system of reaping his grain at the moment it is in a fit stage of ripening, securing his grass while it is blooming and in the best state for making into hay, and at same time allowing the growing crops of corn, tobacco, cotton and roots, all the steady and continuous cultivation they require to prevent serious injury to their growth and future productiveness.

Harvest.

Hereabouts this important era seldom begins before the first of July, but further South it is expected from the second week and along until it is over during this month. But let it come when it may, it is full time now, to be prepared for it. Engage the labor in time, and make all necessary provision for their comfort and content. See that all necessary implements, utensils and machinery are ready and in perfect order, so that there shall be no delay on that account, while delay is at such a time always vexatious and expensive. Be prepared in time, that there shall then be no "screw loose," to worry your mind and exhaust your pocket, and damage your crop.

Corn.

This crop requires constant stirring of the soil, to keep down weeds, let in air and water, and allow the fine roots to travel with as little hindrance as possible. Level culture is the order of the day, and the drier the season the more should be the cultivation with the best *cultivators*, for it has become almost a settled axiom with farmers, *that judicious cultivation of the soil is as good and often better than manure for the health and vigor of plants.*

Potatoes.

The bulk of the crop of Irish potatoes should have been planted last month, but if not, it is yet ample time to do so. Let no one be deterred from planting a full and ever an extra acreage in this popular esculent, so useful for the food of man and beasts and birds, by its present low price. Last year was remarkable for productive crops of potatoes. But the year before, we, to our shame, were importing largely from Ireland and other countries. If next year the price still rules low, there can never be loss to the farmer by any over production, because he has always a home-market for this bulb, that saves grain and administers to the wants of his domestic stock in a degree that fully remunerates him for all expense in growing the crop. Do, as we have often requested, try in a small way, some of the new varieties that are yearly brought out with a flourish of trumpets, some of which may be found a bonanza to you, while you cannot lose your money, even if you pay \$1.00 a quart for the specimens you purchase. The yield will always pay for prime cost, labor, &c.

Beets, Mangolds and Carrots.

These, of course, are all up and growing, wanting nothing but frequent and clean culture to give the best satisfaction in yield, if they had been sown on good soil highly manured, fertilized and prepared as we have so often advised.

Ruta Baga.

Sow before the 20th in drills on land well prepared and highly enriched. Drills, 2 to 3 feet apart, and the plants left finally 10 or 15 inches apart in the drill.

Clover for Hay.

Cut clover for hay when it is in full bloom, and do not let it stand to ripen seeds and the stalks to become hard like wood. Cure it in cock and if possible let no rain fall on it before it goes in stack, rick or barn. If put up out of doors, cover well with clear straw. Some use salt between layers, as the clover is put up to cure for winter. If put in mows in the barn,

see that it has a free ventilation to allow the escape of its gazes or it will mould.

Broadcast Corn or Millet.

Sow some acres in corn or millet, either broadcast or in drills, the latter perhaps the best way, allowing the use of a narrow cultivator between the drills. This crop of either is to eke out the failing pastures of August and early September, or to be cured into winter provender to supplement any want of hay, produced either by the deficiency of that product, or from too large selling of the same. This course is now pursued almost universally by all good farmers, for both feeding green when pastures fail, and for full supply of winter provender for the usual stock, as well as for any they may buy for winter-keeping.

Tobacco.

That which is to be planted for the year's crop, is best to be planted out by the 20th of June, yet we have known good crops made when the plants were set out during July. Let the land for tobacco be well ploughed at least 8 inches deep, after a clover mow or some leguminous plant grown on the soil; the soil well pulverized and enriched by either rotted stable manure or some fertilizer rich in potash, phosphoric acid, bone dust and a little magnesia. This plant delights in potash and cannot be well grown without it and phosphoric acid united. Determine to plant no more than you can afford to give a nice, rich bed, and frequent culture of the best, while its leaves shall be protected from even an appearance of the ravages of the worm. Do this and from a small area you will receive a greater reward than you would if you pursued the old system. Soon you will perceive the grand benefit every way, of planting less area and sending its product of greater value, in less bulk to the public mart for sale. You save thereby every way. One hogshead will bring the price of two at half the cost of transportation, &c.

As this is the time to prepare your best tobacco for market, let us urge you to read what is said elsewhere in this number of the FARMER, both by our correspondent and ourselves. Assorting can only be properly done while "stripping" it, still much can be accomplished by the packer in that way.

No tobacco is properly cured in our estimation until July or August—if packed before that time it will undergo a second heating that may prove either detrimental, or much to its value. Therefore, let us urge you to "condition" well your best tobacco before you take the chances of

a foreign voyage for it. If once well "cured" at home, it will always appear in its true character any where, and maintain its high character as an American product, in spite of distance, wind and weather.

It will open in Germany or England as well as the day it was inspected in America. But if badly assorted, half cured, and packed quickly and instantly inspected, who is the party responsible for future changes, surely not our honest inspectors? Is it the farmer, who forgets that when a sharp horse trader has once 'taken him in,' to avoid that dealer ever afterward? Remember planters we are talking for your own good, and bear in mind that the English or Dutch buyer knows each man's brand as well as you individually know the brand of Mrs. Cliquot's, or other makers of the best French vintages. As you are influenced, so others may be;—once deceived by a brand, you will afterward avoid it, and so it may be, by your fellow-man in the old world. Think well of THIS, and the great necessity of good assorting and honest packing after thorough curing and conditioning. Hence plant no more than you can send to market with pride and honest pleasure.

Orchards.

Trim the trees of the orchard now, except the Peach trees that should have been trimmed in February or March, when that work was done with the grapes. Mulch the newly set trees, and after digging about the roots of the young trees of one or two years old and treating them to a little lime, ashes or manure, mulch them also. Newly cut grass from the lawn, or cut straw or leaves make a good mulch.

Manure.

Haul out at leisure moments all you have, if it be coarse it will do, if placed on poor spots, acting mysteriously for good by shade, and gradually becoming humus by the action of the elements and time.

Sheep.

Shear your sheep and see that they and the lambs are freed from ticks and other vermin by dipping each one in a solution of tobacco made by steeping in warm water, before they go out for summer. Protect them from storms or cold rains for a few weeks after losing their winter clothing. Be gentle and kind to them when shearing and never suffer them to be cut or badly used while under the shearer's hands.

Salt.

Provide this plentifully under cover all the summer season for all stock. Let it be under

some protection against weather and easy of access to all the stock.

Buckwheat, Field Peas or Beans.

Sow these either in drills or broadcast. Use from one to two bushels per acre of seed. Sow also a small patch, if only for family use, of buckwheat. Good crops of either are often grown on poor soil by use of Powell's "Tip-Top" Bone Fertilizer, or some such prepared material, for the rapid growth of such cereals.

Garden Work for June.

All the preparatory work of the garden is supposed to be done, and now is the time to cultivate steadily the growing plants, gathering such as are maturing and sowing seeds of the various sorts desired for successive crops.

Cabbage.—Continue setting out cabbage plants, both the early sorts, and those for mid-summer and early fall, like the Winningstadt, which is so admirable for an early winter cabbage, but good at any season it is to be had.

Peas.—Sow every ten days a few rows for succession. The "Champion of England" is the best, and some of the different sorts of the marrows. At this season plant at least 3 or 4 inches deep and earth up as they grow, so as to have a broad, deep hill to retain moisture.

Melons and Canteloupes.—Keep these clean and do not let them suffer for water, if the weather proves dry, use freely the watering-pot.

Cauliflower and Broccoli.—Both these can be set out for an early fall crop.

Bunch Beans.—Sow these every two weeks, and be sure to sow the Wax variety.

Lettuce.—Set out plants for heading.

Radishes.—Prepare a small bed by deep digging and thorough pulverizing. Use no manure except ashes, and see that a good coat of them, say two inches thick is given to the ground. Sow thinly in drills 12 inches apart, and keep it stirred between the drills. You will have crisp, firm roots, free from worms and toughness. The turnip radishes are best at this season; they grow large.

Salading.—Every week sow a small bed of salad of some sort, to keep up a steady supply.

The Root Crops.—Keep clean all the beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, &c., and thin the same. Never allow the soil to bake for want of stirring with rake of scuffle-hoe.

Spinach.—Be sure to keep up a full supply of this most valuable vegetable.

Lima and other Climbing Beans, should have

frequent attention both in working the soil and in training the vines to the poles or trellises.

Tomatoes and Egg Plants.—If not done before set these out at once. The egg plant requires a rich soil, and both water and work, to do its best. Set a tomato plant in each hill of the melon patch, it will keep off the bugs from those vines that are often destroyed or injured by these and kindred insects, while the tomato plant will resist such attacks, and in its growth will not hurt the melons but rather help them in many ways. This, at least, has been our experience in the past.


Pot and Medicinal Herbs.—Set out plants of these this month.

Sweet Corn.—Plant some for late use.

Red Peppers.—Be sure and set out now, a sufficiency of these useful and prolific plants.

Sow Cabbage Seed for Winter Use.—Prepare a rich bed and sow seeds of Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, or Green Curled Savoy, both sorts, and a little of some one or more of the late, new varieties. Let your chief crop be Flat Dutch for market, and Savoy for family use. You can never have too many cabbages, for they are good for both the kitchen and the dairy.

A SPECIAL INVITATION.—We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from Kidney and Liver Complaints, who have failed to obtain relief from other remedies and from doctors. Nature's great remedy—Kidney-Wort—has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system of all poisonous humors, and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged but try it.

 **LADIES, ATTENTION!**—In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Well's, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Barb-Wire Fences.

It has been shown that wire fences are cheaper and last longer than fences made of other material, unless it be of stone. We think this fact is beyond doubt. But objections are often made to them, on account of accidents to stock. We have never placed any confidence in such objections, as in our judgment, as many and great casualties have occurred to vicious stock from worm fences, post and rail, or plank fences, &c. as have resulted from the use of

barb-wire. After the posts are set, there should be one or two furrows thrown by the plow on each side, to form a small embankment and the use of a plank near the top, or on top of the fence will, we feel sure, be an effectual safe-guard against any accident likely to occur. We give another excellent remedy as suggested by a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*:—

"Lead the horses around the new barbed wire fence, stopping frequently to allow them to investigate the novelty. They will smell of the wire and get their noses jagged on the barbs, and by the time they have gone the length of the fence, they will know to their cost that they are not to be fooled with. The horse is an animal of intelligence and good memory, and will not forget that the wires are there. Fifteen minutes investigation will familiarize him with the fence, and he will never run against it or attempt to jump over it, unless fear drives out all other mental operations. Cattle, hogs and sheep are rarely injured by barbed-wire, but, they should also be driven around the fence."

OUR LETTER BOX.

For the Maryland Farmer.

An Apple Orchard Over a Hundred Years Old.

TRIP TO THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Some years having past since my last visit, and being prompted by a desire once more to see the home of my boyhood, relations and old friends, a flying visit was made to the Shenandoah Valley, where so many of the Union generals lost all claim to military skill, and where Sheridan won his victory over Early, and illuminated the mountains on each side with burning barns, hay-stacks, &c. To one familiar with the Eastern Shore to visit for the first time the valley, would wonder when passing through the primary rocks along the B. & O. R. R., soon after leaving the city, the people could cultivate and make it pay, in such a rough, ragged, hilly and mountainous country, and I may add with such poor, indifferent looking, rocky land; but it is generally the case, R. R.'s pass through the poorest, hence it is not the place to draw your con-

clusion of the whole country. A run of 80 miles, the Valley is reached at the meeting of the two rivers Shenandoah and Potomac, both passing through the gorge, caused by the rupture of the mountain which is supposed emptied the Valley, which previously existed as one vast lake in the days of the Trilobites and other animals, only known to have existed by the numerous fossils, found imbedded in the Silurian lime stone which after leaving Harper's Ferry is seen in every direction, projecting through the tough, stiff, red clay, and when not seen, only hid by a thin deposit of clay presenting a wonderful contrast to the more modern formation of the Eastern Shore, whose fossils are represented in the living waters of the present day.

In passing along to Winchester, I was rather surprised to see what with us would be called, an almost total failure of the corn the past season, judging from the small corn stalks, shocks, &c. I would not estimate any fields I saw along the thirty miles passed over to Winchester, as over twenty bushels per acre and many not half as much. This, they told me was owing to the extreme dry weather the last season: and well knowing the importance of water and carbonic acid in supplying the 5 or 6 thousand pounds of carbon, found in a good crop of corn per acre, I could easily imagine the cause of the failure, especially as the stiff clay closed the inlets to the roots, by which air, moisture and heat were excluded. The wheat as a general thing was looking well. But the miles upon miles of peach trees surrounded often with hedge-fences, as is met with in Kent county were missing, and in many cases the fields were not enclosed, they having a stock-law compelling every one to keep off their cattle. This added to the contrast between the two sections. The reader will remember that during the war the fencing of the Valley furnished the first fire-wood for the contending armies.

Winchester, the old town of the Valley, has had a history not only largely connected with our late civil war, but closely allied with the war of 1776. To this point many of the prisoners captured at Saratoga were sent, among them were the Hessians, whose descendents are still living in the town and surrounding country. A few miles south of the town stands a noted residence named Saratoga, built by the

stone-masons among the Hessians, who were under the charge of General Morgan. It was here the exiled Quakers were sent from Philadelphia. When General Howe was approaching the city a number of the most respectable and wealthy citizens were arrested for their supposed loyalty or love of mother country, and by order of Congress or State authority, were sent under guard to Winchester and were committed to the public jail. They were all Quakers and being peaceable, civil, quiet people; soon inspired confidence in their keepers, and as many Quakers had settled in the neighborhood, they offered to take charge of the prisoners, and they were paroled to go among their friends and report once a week. This was in 1777.

Here, commences my story of an apple orchard now one hundred and seven years old, and still bearing its usual share of fruit. The writer's great-grand-father took charge of three of the prisoners, and to amuse themselves and be of some service they planted the orchard I allude to, which stands on the side of a hill facing the south, and for all these years has furnished the best of apples for cider as well as for market: ripening the last of August, and known in the Valley as Smith's apples, and in no other section of the country have I ever seen them, nor in any of the markets of the cities.

A visit to the house, brought in view the same old orchard; the same old sycamore tree, beneath which in youth a cool, shady place was found, still affords the same for old age. The old house with its shady porch and stone chimneys presented the same appearance, the same familiar surrounding, such as barn, corn and spring-house, in the latter still flows the beautiful spring of clear water passing around the milk-crocks, but its taste altho' the same, long absence from strong lime water had destroyed its former charm, and I missed our soft city water heading up among the Basalt, granite and horn-blende hills surrounding Baltimore. The same three cousins with whom so many happy hours were spent over half a century ago, gave a hearty welcome of old, and a happy day was spent, altho' the old cheerful uncle no longer was to be seen. The last time I met him was during the war; his then hope was to live long enough to see the rebellion crushed and the country free. They were

all intensely loyal during the struggle and suffered but little, altho' surrounded by those equally extreme on the other side. Their farm is the only one I know of in the neighborhood, which has been held by the same direct family for over a hundred and twenty years, but with the present owners the old conditions will be changed. Neither have ever been married and the next of kin bear another name. The view from this point is a grand one, stretching across the Valley, on the east the Blue Mountains act like a wall, distant twenty miles, with its meandering river at the foot, and in the west the same distance, the North mountain looms up with its rocky fall meeting the same from the other mountain, and between the two lies the Valley, forty miles across and in the distance, the rupture 30 miles away, that gives a passage for the waters of the numerous streams to reach the Chesapeake Bay, forming at its entrance to the Bay, a mouth 10 or 12 miles wide, where millions of bushels of oysters get their lime transferred there by the streams, uniting and forming the Potomac.

What is known as the slate lands of the Valley are very poor, and in boyhood were considered good for wild strawberries and pennyroyal, but for wheat, corn or grass, it took the manure to bring a green tinge at this season. Still among these poor hills of old I found the "Maryland Farmer" represented, and the land greatly improved, and even a small herd of Jerseys owned by one of your subscribers, who I told ought to let other readers know how he brought such land up. Fortunately there is not much of this slate land in the Valley. What wheat there is raised in it, the millers say makes the best flour, the hull being thin like our Eastern Shore "amber" and "long berry wheat," and contains more gluten than the stiff, lime-stone land and make better and more nutritious bread.

This land seems free of all organic matter, yet Mr. Coe and others informed me that lime proved a valuable improver of the soil, and that the plain phosphatic guanos, such as vivorilla, orchilla and other varieties from the Caribbean Sea, had acted finely in many cases, without the addition of acid to render the phosphoric acid soluble.

These facts confirm me in my often repeated assertion, that we do not need highly organized matter to improve worn-out land, such as have by long tillage had the soil

(carbonaceous matter,) burnt out of it, leaving the pure sand and clay to settle down and bake, rendering the same impervious to air and water, which agents convey to the roots the carbonic acid and water necessary to build up the woody matter, starch, gluten, sugar, gum &c., that is found in a paying crop of any cultivated plant, such as wheat, corn, rye, sugar, tobacco, &c., all of which have but a mite of mineral matter in them, while the air elements are largely represented in the carbon, (60 per cent.), oxygen, hydrogen, and least of all, nitrogen. A reasonable crop of corn will take thousands of pounds of carbon to complete the process, and air alone with its small per centage of carbonic acid furnishes the carbon. Hence your readers will see the importance of tillage to loosen up and render the soil porous and light, so the moisture, air and heat can render their full share of the work. Plants transfer inorganic elements into organized ones, and animals transfer vegetable organic matter into that of a higher order, like brain, blood and flesh, but neither of the latter can enter plant life until a resolution takes place, and water carbonic acid, and ammonia again make their appearance.

A. P. S.

Rock Hall, Kent Co., Md.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Life In New Mexico.

LINCOLN, N. M., FEBRUARY, 1884.

Editors of Maryland Farmer :

I promised in my last to tell you of our population, and manner of living, &c.

The native, or original people are of Spanish and Indian origin. The Mexican of to-day, commonly called Greaser, is a half breed, or Mestizo. There are still pure Spanish families to be met with even in New Mexico and Arizona, and in Old Mexico. The race caste is preserved with inflexible vigor. The Mexican population is gregarious, so to speak, or to be found in little groups or settlements along the water courses, or around the springs. This habit or characteristic is probably due to three causes: 1st. In the earlier times numbers were necessary, to protect themselves against the dreaded Apaches, Comanches and Kiowas. 2nd. The absence

of water, except in isolated and far separated places, rendered close communion necessary. 3rd. The in-born fondness of the Mexican for company and sociable intercourse, draws him into closer relation with his race.

The house of the country is built of *adobes* or sundried bricks, made by mixing straw with mud and moulding in blocks, generally 9x18x4 inches, drying in the sun and laying up with mud. The houses are one-story; the roof consists of *vegas*, or poles covered with boards or smaller poles, straw, grass and mud. The floors are generally mud, hardened in manner and by a process peculiarly Mexican. There is considerable skill in the building and ornamentation of the fire-places in many of the houses. The windows are generally very small, and never more than one to a room. The houses are frequently built adjoining, and not more than one room to a family. The furniture is of the rudest character. The family generally sit 'tailor-fashion' on the floor. The beadstead consists of a rude structure, with a bottom of raw-hide strips.

Corn is still ground in a hollow-stone; jerked beef and mutton are the staple food. Coffee is drunk without sugar or milk; butter is not used as a rule.

The wealth of the average Mexican consists of a bunch of cattle or sheep, a horse or two, a patch of arable land on which he raises a little wheat or corn and his chili and onions or garlic. They are kind and hospitable to a fault to strangers, simple and fond of dancing and drinking. So much for the *Pisanos* as the natives are called. Now for the *Gringos*.

The white population consists of representatives of every State in the Union; engaged in mining or cattle raising. The town of White Oaks contains about 500 Americans gathered from everywhere. Miners, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, gamblers. In a mining town every man styles himself a miner, as it is the card to be so considered. The Bonito country—rich also in mineral—has a population of 200 or 300 miners and cattle men from Texas. The Penasco is settled with cattle men from Texas, Colorado, California, &c. The Rio Pecos is settled up with cattle men from Fort Sumner to Texas, a distance of 200 miles.

The white people have adopted the style of house peculiar to the country—adobe

as the best—or logs daubed with mud. There are very few houses as yet built of any other material. The adobe is the best house—coolest in summer, warmest in winter. The climate is a sanatorium, viz: cool, free from malaria.

Provisions are brought in by ox teams from Los Regas, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Socorro, El Paso, &c. Canned goods are largely used. Beef, of course, and mutton are abundant and cheap. In the favored localities, as the Ruidoso, Penasco and Bonito, vegetables are raised in abundance.

The industry away from the mining camp, is cattle, cattle, *cattle*, and the immense profits from 25 to 40 per cent. per annum, are attracting men and capital from every State in the Union, and from England and Holland. Where ever the population is sufficient we have a public school. Our people feel the needs of education, and very properly look upon a good public school system as a great civilizer and refiner.

G. T. B.

German Millet.

Another year's observation and experience in the cultivation of German millet corroborate the opinion previously formed, that in the quantity and quality of fodder grown, this plant is justly deserving of the attention that it is receiving at the hands of progressive and practical farmers. In fact, I know of no other two forage plants, that will produce a larger quantity of appetizing fodder that can be grown on the same plot of ground in one season, than may be raised from winter rye and German millet. I admit that more tons of corn fodder, can be produced on a piece of ground than rye or millet yields, but it is not so keenly relished by live-stock, and when fed in a green condition, will cover only a short period of time. To those farmers who seek to increase the amount of fodder now produced, let German millet be tried another year.—*Husbandman*.

WE have found a little salt sprinkled on a manure heap, one of the best applications both for Summer and Winter. In warm weather it attracts the moisture, and keeps the manure from fire-fanging, or burning from excessive fermentation. In winter it keeps the heap from freezing solid, and at any season it makes the manure more soluble.—*Seedtime and Harvest*

ENSILAGE.

BULLETIN NO. LXXXIV.

*N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, }
Geneva, N. Y., April 26, 1884. }*

"As the season is now near for putting in forage crops, the result of the Station experiments upon ensilage feeding, may be of timely interest. As our analyses are not as yet completed, our present bulletin must be founded upon partial data only, but the data used are correct so far as applied.

The Jersey cows were selected for the experiment, and were fed alike. They were weighed each morning before being fed or watered. The food and water were weighed to them, rejected food weighed as collected from them, the milk weighed at each milking, and the excrement passed also to the scales.

During the whole period of experiment the cows received the same quantity, four pounds each of corn-meal and wheat-bran, the foods experimented with being additional to this constant factor of eight pounds of grain feed per cow.

The first period of fourteen days was an inquiry concerning the value of fodder corn, the second period of seventeen days included the use of the same fodder-corn ensilaged."

We have not the space to include the tables and figures in this bulletin, on which the Doctor bases his statements, but give only such extracts as show what his experiments resulted in.

"We then have for the apparent result that the milk yield decreased during the fodder-corn feeding, and increased under the same fodder corn, ensilaged, and the absolute increase between the two feeds was decidedly in favor of the ensilage.

We may summarize the results as follows:—

The feeding of ensilage in comparison with the stored fodder corn from the same field was,

1st. More favorable to the weight maintenance.

2d. Less dry weight required.

3d. Less water drank,

4th. Increased milk yield."

A like test was made with English hay, largely timothy, in place of corn-fodder,

and after all these careful tests by weights and measures, &c., the report concludes:

"The apparent result of this whole trial is, that ensilage is decidedly a useful food when fed in connection with grain, for the period at least under trial, with indications that the good results would have continued lower, had it been possible to continue the feeding. E. LEWIS STURTEVANT,

Director.

An Agricultural Creed.

According to the *Canada Farmer* the agriculturists of Canada met in convention, and adopted for themselves the following creed:

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation; we believe that the soil lives to eat, as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured; we believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, deep ploughing, and enough of it—all the better if it be a sub-soil plough; we believe in large crops, which leave the ground better than they found it, making both the farm and the farmer rich at once; we believe every farm should own a good farmer; we believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise, intelligence—without these, lime, gypsum and guano, would be of little use; we believe in good fences, good farms, good farm houses, good orchards, and good children enough to gather the fruit; we believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience; we believe that to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit; we believe that to keep a place for everything, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools, and keeping them in order; we believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is saving of fodder; we believe that it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all, good and bad; we believe it is a good rule to sell grain when it is ready; we believe in producing the best butter and cheese, and market when it is ready.

MEN of all ages who suffer from low spirits, nervous debility and premature decay, may have life, health and vigor renewed by the use of the Marston Bolus treatment, without stomach medication. Consultation free. Send for descriptive treatise MARSTON REMEDY Co. 46 West 14th Street, N. Y.

Gypsum as a Fertilizer.

Gypsum may be viewed in its direct and in its indirect effects—for what it is and what it does. It supplies lime and sulphuric acid. But gypsum is itself plant food, for sulphate of lime is found in the ashes of plants to a considerable extent; and in clover, beans and other plants of the pea or leguminous family, it is found in the sap cells in minute crystals, distinctly visible by their peculiar form of crystallization when a section of the plant is viewed under the microscope. Thus it is itself an indispensable nutriment for plants, and as plants cannot thrive vigorously, but will starve, when one necessary alimentary substance is deficient, the fact is explained that a crop of clover may be increased in weight a full ton to the acre by the mere addition of 100 pounds of gypsum to the soil. Just as an animal deprived of a few ounces of salt, may not be able to digest or assimilate its food, and so starve in the midst of abundance, and by the addition of this small quantity of salt, may be made thrifty and add 200 pounds to its weight in a year, so a crop of clover deprived of a few pounds of gypsum may be unable to use the abundance of other food and starve, and when the small quantity of food is given it, is restored to a vigorous growth, and yields the farmer twenty times the weight in hay of the needed fertilizer. When gypsum is decomposed in the soil, it separates into lime and sulphuric acid; and, sulphuric acid in various combinations is an important plant food. It unites with free ammonia in the soil, and forms a fixed sulphate of ammonia, which does not pass off into the air and become lost. This acid, too, reduces the insoluble phosphate of lime to the soluble condition of a super-phosphate, and it cannot be doubted that among the numerous and intricate changes, which compound substances undergo in the soil this is one of them. Again, the nitrogenous matters of plants, as albumen, gluten, casein, legumin, and others, all contain sulphur in notable proportions, and unless this is supplied in the soluble and available forms of sulphuric acid or sulphates, of which gypsum is one of the most convenient, not a seed, or a stem, or a leaf could perfect its growth, and this is one direction in which gypsum is indispensable.—*Exchange.*

LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

Sale of Jersey Cattle.

Peter C. Kellogg & Co. began their 5th Annual Combination Sale of Jersey Cattle, at the American Horse Exchange, in New York city, on the 7th of May. We give a list of those that brought \$1,000 and over.

Bomba's daughter, a gray heifer, nearly two years old, was sold to H. L. Pierce, of Boston, for \$5,200. The same purchaser bought Honeymoon of St. Lambert, a five year-old gray cow, for \$4,100. Baron of St. Lambert, a five-year-old bull, sired by Stoke Pogis, dam Favorite of St. Lambert, was bought by J. F. Maxfield, of Bloomfield, N. J., for \$4,400. Bijou of St. Lambert, a nine-year-old gray cow, was sold to L. W. and H. W. Simmons, of Canada, for \$3,000. Daisy Queen, an imported fawn-colored cow, 7 years old, was bought by S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, for \$2,000. Punchinello, an imported gray cow, 6 years old, was bought by W. L. Cowing, of Cleveland, for \$1,700. Southern Prince, a year-old bull, was sold to S. N. Burnham, of Connecticut, for \$1,750; La Belle Canadienne, a three-year-old cow, to Frederick Loeser, of Brooklyn, for \$1,250; Matchless of St. Lambert, a five-year-old cow, to T. A. Havemeyer, of New York, for \$1,650. Mr. Havemeyer also bought Kate of St. Lambert, a heifer, for \$1,000. Rioter's Combination, a bull, was bought by J. O. Mathews, of Barre, Mass., for \$1,600; Gazelle, an imported heifer, by L. W. Robbins, of Wethersfield, Conn., for \$1,000; Mona W., a three-year-old cow, by E. L. Hersh, of York, Pa., for \$1,575. Mr. Hersh also bought Daisy's Black Prince, a year-old bull, for \$3,000, and Black Pearl, a heifer, for \$1,550. Florinde's Daughter, a heifer, was knocked down to James Stillman, of New York, for \$1,525; Francine's Daughter, a heifer, to D. F. Appleton, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, for \$1,250; Charity of St. Lambert, cow, dropped 1877, for \$2,750; Primrose Sheldon, heifer, dropped in 1882, for \$1,250; Sprite of St. Lambert, heifer, dropped in 1883, for \$1,000; and Tug Wilson, a bull, dropped in 1882, for \$1,400.

This was a great sale, as to numbers sold and the large prices obtained. The average of more than 150 head of all ages, was over \$800 each.



Imported Aberdeen-Angus Cow "Katinka," (4669): The property of
Mr. W. H. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md.

Through the courtesy of the *Breeder's Gazette*, we are able to give a life-like picture on the opposite page of Mr. Whitridge's cow "Katinka," and a short notice of her from the same reliable source.

"It is quite generally conceded in Aberdeen-Angus circles that the Ballindalloch herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant stands in the very front rank of the polled cattle-breeding establishments of the world. Many of the most famous animals of the breed, and especially of the Erica, Pride and Jilt families, have been or still are embraced in his collection. Among the grand animals there to be found, none have been more generally admired than the Pride cow Kindness of Ballindalloch (1412), dam of Mr. Whitridge's Katinka (above). Kindness was purchased at the Drumin sale of 1873, as a yearling, at 39 guineas. She had been accidentally served as a yearling, and in 1874 produced Kismet (1946), and has bred a calf every year since, so that, now ten years old, she has been the dam of no fewer than nine calves. She is described in Sir George's catalogue of 1882, as "a massive cow of great quality, and is an enormous milker, so much so that it has never been found possible to get her into the condition for show-yard honors. Her sons Khedive (1159), Kaiser (1253) and Kingmaker (1794), (stock bull in the Earl of Southesk's herd in 1882, and used in the Waterside herd in 1883), have all proved themselves useful bulls. This branch of the Pride family has the largest number of registered crosses in the Herd Book. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Prides combine the best blood of Ardestie, Panmure, Keillor, Mains of Kelly and Tillyfour." Katinka was sired by the famous Erica bull, Young Viscount (736).

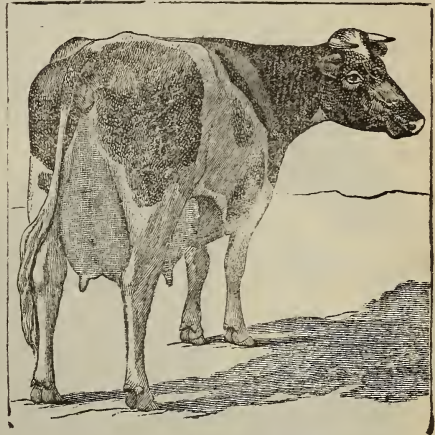
Of him Campbell Macpherson Campbell wrote in 1882: "Young Viscount is an undefeated bull, and is acknowledged by breeders to be the best bull of the breed ever seen. He was purchased by Sir G. M. Grant for 225 guineas, the highest price ever paid for a polled bull."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Whitridge's cow combines two of the very best of the Angus families, (the Prides and Ericas), and her individual excellence, (as shown by Mr. Burk's drawing), is clearly in keeping with her choice descent.

Few, if any, breeders in America, have

taken such pains to secure the very best representatives of the breed, or paid such high prices as Mr. Whitridge."

[We are authorized to say, that Mr. Whitridge will be pleased to show his stock to all visitors at his farm, which is only a 40-minute ride from Baltimore City, and is near to a rail-road station.—EDS. MD. FAR.]



Netherland Duchess.

(H. H. B., Vol. 6, No. 2498.)

We place before our readers in this issue, a miniature portrait of the celebrated Holstein cow, Netherland Duchess (2498), formerly Lady of the Lake (574), owned by Messrs. Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, New York.

She was born March 30th, 1878, and imported by her present owners in 1879. She is almost full sister to the well-known Holstein cow, Netherland Queen (414), which has made the following list of milk records:

As a two-year-old, she gave 58 pounds, 12 ounces in one day; 1670 pounds, 9 ounces in one month, and 13,574 pounds, 3 ounces in 345 days. As a 4-year-old, she gave in one day 76 pounds; 2132 pounds, 6 ounces in one month, and 15,614 pounds, 9 ounces in one year. As a 5-year-old, she has given in seven months and eighteen days, 10,046 pounds, 8 ounces. She made

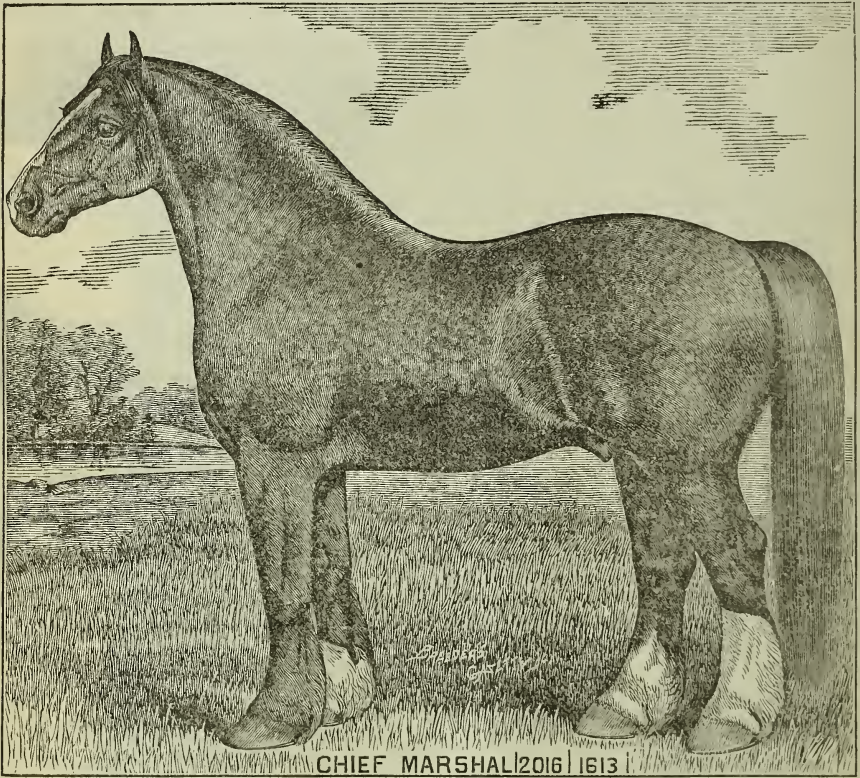
in one week, in winter, 20 pounds of unsalted butter.

She took first premium as a yearling heifer, at the New York State Fair in 1878. First, as a 2-year-old, at both the State and Onondaga Co. Fairs in 1879. Second at New York State Fair 1880, when 3 years old, in class with mature cows. First, at New York State and Onondaga Co. Fairs

the year just closed, 61 pounds, 4 ounces in a day; 1,667 pounds, 4 ounces in one month, and 16,520 pounds, 7 ounces in a year. She has a butter record of 14 pounds, 12 ounces, in one week in February.

Netherland Princess, is a splendid specimen of the breed, and is also closely related to the 'Duchess' on both sides.

"Duchess" gave as a 3-year-old, 55



Owned and Imported by Powell Brothers, Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

in 1881, and second at New York State Fair in 1882, and was four different years, one of the herd that won the Gold Medal.

Netherland Duchess dropped her first calf when two and one-half years old, and gave 12,200 pounds, 4 ounces of butter in a year. As a 3-year-old, she gave 55 pounds, 6 ounces in one day, 1588 pounds, 10 ounces in one month, and 11,401 pounds 12 ounces in one year. She has given in

pounds, 14 ounces in one day, 1639 pounds, 11 ounces in one month, and 14,101 pounds 2 ounces in one year. She made before she was two years old, 14 pounds, 4 ounces of butter in one week, and when 3 years old, 14 pounds, 11½ ounces in a week. As a 4-year-old, she has given 60 pounds, 9 ounces in a day; 1,687 pounds, 7 ounces in one month, and 12,404 pounds, 12 ounces in ten months and eighteen days, to

ERRATA :—On page 180 of this issue, 5th line from bottom of 1st column, read "*milk*" for "butter," and on 7th line from bottom of 2nd column of same page, read "*three*" for the word "two."

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April 1st, and is still milking. She made during the past season, 17 pounds, 11 ounces of butter in one week.

There are now at the farms of Smiths & Powell, upwards of three hundred head of as choice Holsteins as can be found in the United States, and new importations will be added during the year.

A new catalogue has recently been published by this firm, containing much valuable information relating to the popular black and white cattle, and can be obtained by writing to the owners.

Elsewhere we give a portrait of the beautiful Clydesdale bay stallion "Chief Marshall," imported by Messrs. Powell of Pa. This fine horse is registered in the Scottish Clydesdale Stud Book, and also in the American Clydesdale Stud Book. The figure of this superior animal, will at once recommend him to every reader, as a pure type of this celebrated strain of road and coach horses, of which the above named gentlemen have a large stock always on hand for sale, replenishing frequently from Scotland, by the most valuable and costly importations. See their advertisement in this issue of the "Maryland Farmer."

FINE MARYLAND CATTLE FOR LIVERPOOL.—Governor Hamilton lately sold to Howard Griffith & Son, Montgomery County, 40 head of beef cattle, aggregating in weight the large amount of 53,280 pounds. They are to be shipped for Liverpool, England. Value of the cargo is placed at \$4,000.

ASHES:—The value of wood ashes as a fertilizer is too little appreciated. They contain, in varying proportions, the valuable mineral properties needed by plants. They are especially valuable for orchards in bearing, having an yet unexplained effect in perfecting the fruit.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

Late Sales of Maryland Dutch Friesian Calves.

Dr. F. W. Patterson, of Lochearn, Md. reports the following sales of calves from his famous herd of imported Dutch-Friesian cattle, since April 16th, 1884:

B. c. Vander Klaver, No. 302, to T. S. Outram, Easton Md.; b. c. Harold, No. 381, to Chenago Valley S. B. A., Hamilton, N. Y.; b. c. Unser Fritz 359, c. c. Heintze 1104, to H. E. Pellew, Katonata, N. Y.; b. c. Prince Breeuwsma 360, Thos. L. Keith, Athens, Tennessee; c. c. Louw 2nd. 960, c. c. Swarta 1105, c. c. Nellie Sinnema 1106, to Dr. M. S. Hall, Ritchie C. H. W. Va.; c. c. Teakoop 1103, c. c. Hoogtup 2nd, to Chas. K. Harrison, Pikesville, Md.

These are all this year's calves, and brought highly satisfactory prices, showing conclusively how this splendid breed is growing in popularity. Dr. P. owns the largest and best selected herd of this breed at present, in Maryland and not surpassed in purity of blood by any herd in America.

Journalistic.

WE are glad to see the evidences of success on the part of our brothers Busted of the *Centreville Observer*, in the great enlargement of their excellent weekly, which now stands at the head of the rural press of this State for *capaciousness*.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE 1884, surpasses in our humble opinion, all its many predecessors, however remarkable they may have been in mechanical and art merit, solid instruction or general entertainment.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR AND DIXIE FARMER, is the most voluminous agricultural monthly published in the South, or in this Country. It is ably conducted and has in its many columns, matter to suit all classes of readers, the whole presented at a price incredibly lower than to be expected for such an amount of reading matter.

Don't Miss It.

Wells' "Rough on rats" Almanac, at druggists, or mailed for 2c. stamp.

E. S. WELLS, Jersey City.

MARYLAND FARMER

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor,

141 WEST PRATT STREET

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☞ Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

☞ Subscribe at once to the Maryland Farmer and get the cream of agricultural knowledge.

To Our Patrons.

As we now are well on our 21st year, we are sure our old subscribers will see the justice and propriety of renewing their subscriptions for 1884, and in doing so, settle all arrearages, if any are due us.

We do hope, as we have no travelling agents, that every old subscriber and every friend of the MARYLAND FARMER will use his or her influence to obtain for this year as many additional subscribers as possible. To prove our desire to extend agricultural knowledge, at the least possible cost, we will furnish our Monthly Journal at the low price of \$1.00 per year, and give to each subscriber who pays in advance a nice premium of one of either of the following books:

KENDALS TREATISE ON THE HORSE,
SCRIBNER'S LUMBER BOOK,

SCRIBNER'S GRAIN TABLES
Horses, Their Feed and Their Feet,—new.

And to such as will add 50 cents extra to the amount due, we will send a dollar book

PALLISER'S MODEL HOMES.

GARDEN AND FARM TOPICS, by Peter Henderson, Price \$1 50, or with *Maryland Farmer* for one year \$2.00. See notice in this number of this work.

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Such offers of premiums will reduce the price of the MARYLAND FARMER to almost nothing, postage thereon being pre-paid by the publisher.

New First-Class Sewing Machines
at Half Price.

PAYABLE IN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
"MARYLAND FARMER."

CLUBBING.—For the purpose of aiding our subscribers to an economical benefit of other Journals in our line, we have consented to club with the following for 1884 :

The Breeders Weekly Gazette, Chicago, Ill., price \$3.00; with Maryland Farmer, \$3.25.

American Angler, price \$3.00; with Maryland Farmer, \$3.25.

Live Stock Monthly, Portland, Me., price \$1.00; with Maryland Farmer, \$1.50.

Poultry Yard, Hartford, Conn., price \$1.50; with Maryland Farmer, \$2.00.

☛ All payable in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New subscribers who pay one year *strictly in advance*, will also receive free, in connection with the MARYLAND FARMER, twelve consecutive monthly numbers of the *Poultry Post*, an illustrated and thoroughly practical paper, devoted entirely to the poultry interest. The *Poultry Post* is not an advertising sheet, but a legitimate publication, containing in each issue twelve or more columns of just such practical information upon the breeding, rearing, feeding, housing and marketing of poultry, as is needed by, and useful to every farmer, and it will be furnished to new subscribers on the above terms.

Advertising is Judicious.

Because, it creates new business,
Because, it increases o'd business,
Because, it helps a failing business,
Because, it introduces your business,
Because, it adds to a large business,
Because, it assists any business,
Because, it opens the door to other business,
Because, it secures success in any business.

☛ Advertise in MARYLAND FARMER.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

Maryland Tobacco.

We call attention of our readers to the article of Mr. Taylor, on the subject of assorting Maryland tobacco properly for the market. We have almost continually urged upon our tobacco growers the propriety of this system, both for the reputation and value of the article. In olden times the plan of putting dark and bright leaves in a hogshead together, all sound of course, saved trouble and made little difference in prices, but times have changed, dudes are abundant, and all men pretend to the æsthetic—'tis the fault of the age—hence the plain, honest farmer must submit to the tastes of manufacturer and buyer, and indeed to their whims and caprices, or he must go to the wall, that is, give up growing the weed, which is still, if well managed, according to the orders or tastes of the buyers, the most profitable crop grown, unless it be cotton. The latter would also be like all other crops, behind tobacco if it were not that the growers thereof avail themselves of the many mechanical conveniences which science has furnished, by which a pound of cotton is worth to-day five times as much as it was years ago, and grown at less expense. By this we mean, the cotton plant is now utilized as a manure—the seed is separated by machinery—the lint is compressed at one tenth the cost formerly—oil equal to the famed Lucca is expressed from the seeds, (formerly thrown away as worthless, and gotten rid of often at much expense)—other oils of lower quality for various uses are made from the remainder of the prime, expressed oil for edible or cooking purposes; and the refuse or oil-cake has been found equal to, or better than the Linseed oil-cake for the production of either animal milk or fat. The uses of tobacco are as varied and much more lucrative, if its growers would only avail themselves of science, as have the cotton growers. It is

manure for land, physic and luxury for humanity, furnishes the loveliest coloring matter for fabrics, and the great article of saltpeter, if necessary, beside many other uses, to which this valuable American product may be applied, though it has been called by friend and foe a "weed." Give us the old substitute in our State for solid money, rather than confine us to *paper*. The old Colony flourished under tobacco as the money-medium, and now we cannot see why the State cannot flourish with tobacco still as a staple, if its growers will only conform to the changing times, keep pace with progress, and embrace what is offered by the mechanical and advanced sciences.

To Repeal the Tobacco Tax.

We are glad to see an heroic and determined stand taken to accomplish this desirable end, by the Officers of the New England Tobacco Growers Association. At their late meeting, they made the following eloquent and irresistible appeal to the tobacco industry of the whole country:

"The time is ripe for the repeal of all internal revenue taxes on tobacco. The United States has a surplus income of nearly \$100,000,000. This surplus is a constant temptation to congressional extravagance. It must be reduced. Congress has refused to reduce it by tariff reform. The abolishment of all excise duties on tobacco, is now the only practical way remaining in which the needed relief can be granted. This measure would annul \$30,000,000 of surplus revenue, discharge from 1,500 to 2,000 office-holders, and save \$2,500,000 expense of collection. The enormous surplus yet remaining, would afford ample argument and opportunity for further simplification of the internal revenue. The tax on tobacco was a war measure. The necessity for it no longer exists. The question for repeal is not one of politics, but of finance and of justice to the tobacco interest. Neither party in Congress, will dare oppose the measure in this presidential year, if it is required of them, with immediate, organized and persistent determination. An immediate coalition of the

whole tobacco interest is urged to accomplish this end."

The New England growers have a rich association of over one thousand members. Now let the trade and growers combine in the South and West, and unite with the North in a hearty effort to accomplish this result, by affording financial support, and political influences.

The Industrial and Art Exhibition Association of Baltimore City has Disbanded.

We regret this necessity, for had it have succeeded, it would have undoubtedly increased the prosperity of the city and her citizens individually. But we stated at the time the movement begun that it had started wrong, although it was taken hold of by some of the finest and best of our financiers and men of influence, yet it did not enlist public sympathy as it should have done, and would have done, if as we then suggested, public meetings of the people had been called, at which meetings the great value of such an enterprise could have been ventilated, and its feasibility justly set forth by many of our able and enterprising citizens, so as to touch the heart of the people and enlist the energy and good will of the masses. For say what men may, no great, public enterprise of this sort can ever meet success, unless the whole populace take the proper interest in it, and can be indoctrinated into the idea that it means public good, and public benefit means acquisition of power in furtherance of individual emolument, great or little. All such enterprises succeed best when they enlist the largest number of supporters, and this can only be done by making the shares of stock so small in amount, that every humble, though thriving citizen, can take a share and feel that he is an interested stockholder, then he will bend all his energy to build up the enterprise, and thus, at last, the masses rear and sustain the same, and carry it on to the

power of stability. Look every where and it will be seen that all kindred associations have not sprung from the combination of a few men of wealth, but owe their achievements in the accomplishment of public benefits, to the enlistment of the sympathies of the public, and the solid aid of the great working masses. After all, in this country no great enterprise for public welfare, ever succeeds unless the whole people are in accord with the measure. Private speculations may succeed sometimes, but when resting for support upon the world, the world must have an interest in it. Here was, what has long been wanted in Baltimore, to become a blessing to all her citizens, and to benefit every body by the yearly increasing influx of strangers, attracted by the sights and exhibitions attending these yearly Expositions of Art, Mechanics, Agriculture and all the varied products of human labor and skill.

Notice to Subscribers.

As some of our subscribers have overlooked the terms of the MARYLAND FARMER, we send out BILLS this month to all who are in arrears, in the hope of having a response before our July number, which begins the second half of the current issue of the "Farmer," hence the propriety of our asking for prompt settlement of all arrears,—subscriptions for the present year included—so that subscribers may reap the benefit of our liberal offer to all who pay *in advance*.

PALMER'S PLANT AND VINE PROTECTOR.—This is said to be a *sure protection* against the destructive insects so common to all plants and vines, and is for sale at this office, for 25 cents a box. It met with large sale the first year. It is free from all poison, and fatal only to insects inimical to plants and vines.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infalible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation 25 cents.

A Country Ride.—Jersey Cow Value 2nd, and Her Calf.—Oler's Farm, &c.

One fine morning in May, in taking a drive through the Park, we found the country looking so beautiful, that we determined to gratify our wishes to see friend Oler's little farm, near Highland Park Hotel, and thence to see the great cow, Value 2nd, and her large and beautiful, young daughter, which she has very recently brought forth. It will be remembered that Mr. Seth's great Jersey cow Value 2nd, 6844, made by official record, last year, 25 lbs., 2 11-12 oz. of unsalted butter, over-worked, in 7 days. She has given birth to a heifer-calf, (above referred to), which is by the Pansy-Albert bull "Americun Champion," he, by the famous Champion of America, out of Oktibbeha Dutchess, record 17 lbs., 4 oz. and dam of Valerie, 15 lbs. 13 oz. Oktibbeha Dutchess is out of Lucky Belle, by "The Hub," sire of 5 cows with records each of over 14 lbs. per week.

"Value 2nd." in 11 months and thirteen days, has given 8965 lbs. of milk, which frequent interval tests show to have made at least 815 lbs. of butter in that time—less than one year. She won at our late State Fair, the Gold Medal for sweepstakes cow. The calf at her side is very large and well developed for a Jersey calf, and bids fair to be as good a cow as her dam. I admired it much.

During our ride, we saw the farm of Mr. W. H. Oler, and viewed with pleasure the flocks of chickens,—Berkshire and Chester-White pigs—his fine Jersey cows, heifers and calves and fruit grounds, all of which gave evidence of thrift, which must lead to success. This little farm is in its crudity at present, but with its high rocky hills and lovely streams, reminded us of many such spots we have seen in New England, with a water-power that when utilized, becomes valuable for driving machinery, furnishing carp ponds, &c. W.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle.

The Maryland Improved Live Stock Breeders, held their quarterly meeting on the 14th ultimo, at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore. President Fulford in the chair, and T. Alex. Seth, Secretary. We were much interested in an address by Dr. Robert Ward, State Veterinary Surgeon, in support of inoculation as a preventive of pleuro pneumonia in cattle. The Doctor brought with him a cow's tail, which was used in demonstrating his lecture. He quoted from English veterinary authorities, to prove the efficacy of inoculation, and read a paper which he wrote for the April number of the Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery of New York. Dr. Ward then turned his attention to the cow's tail, and all the cattle breeders crowded about him. He took the tail, and with the aid of a large surgeon's needle, pulled a thread saturated with virus through an orifice near the stump, which completed the inoculation.— Then he explained the effects of the virus upon the animal, and how the part where the fluid is applied will die, and *must be removed at the proper time*. He produced a clipping instrument, and at a single blow, chopped off a piece of the tail, and had the subject been a live animal, it would hereafter been a bobtail cow. The Doctor said this remedy, if applied to all the cows in the city dairy stables, would effectually stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in this country.

On motion of Mr. Seth, it was resolved to ask the directors of the Association, to take up the question of inoculation with a view to experiments, and to enquire whether it cannot be used as an adjunct to the contagious cattle disease act passed by the Legislature.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney, and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

To Prevent the Sale in Maryland of Diseased Cattle.

Dr. Ward, the State Veterinary, has issued notice to persons owning cattle that the act recently passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, empowers him or his assistants to enter any premises, where he may think diseased cattle are harbored, and order them to be placed in quarantine. He may order the destruction of the animals if he thinks necessary, and appraisers to be appointed by him, will then value the slaughtered animals, so that the State can reimburse the owner. The law is very stringent. In case its provisions are not complied with, the offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Any one offering cattle for sale that is diseased, or even permits the animal to cross a high-way, knowing it to be diseased, without the consent of the State Veterinary, is liable to a fine of not less than \$50, and not more than \$100 for each animal.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen and kindred interests, will be held in Chicago, Ill., commencing on Wednesday, June 18th 1884, and continue three days. Annual membership fee, \$2.00 which also entitles to a copy of proceedings of annual meeting. The public are heartily welcomed to attend the discussions of questions that are extremely valuable to all horticulturists and others connected with agriculture.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, Y.—*

POULTRY HOUSE.

How to Breed Houdans.

BY T. B. DORSEY.

One of the greatest causes of disappointment to the amateur fancier, lies in the fact that frequently, though he purchases birds of the highest show record, he never succeeds in breeding from them any progeny, that will equal in show points the original stock. This arises simply from his own ignorance of the laws of breeding, and not from the fault of the birds themselves. It is astonishing, too, how many men, who have been breeders of other varieties for years, are equally ignorant. Only last winter, I stood by the side of a breeder, both of us admiring a magnificent breeding pen of Houdans. On my asking if they were for sale, he replied: "No, I wish they were. I would gladly give him \$50.00 for that pen." "What would you do with them?" asked I. "Why, breed from them, of course," he answered, with a look of surprise. "As they are?" said I. "Certainly, why not?" returned he, "are they not splendid specimens?" "Yes!" I answered. "But you would not get six show birds out of all the progeny." "Why?" asked he. The reason I will give now, for the benefit of your readers. In mating up a pen of Houdans, assuming, of course, that you have got good blood, first select your cock as near the standard as you can get him, except as to color; here let him be a little darker. Be particular as to size, carriage and sprightliness, all of which are important points. With him, mate up hens as large as they can be got, retaining of course the peculiar shape and style of the variety. Let their combs be small, their crests large, globular and well shaped, their beards full and large, their bodies well rounded, and with good legs and feet under them. But for color, let them all be far too light in color to ever see a show pen. Trust my word for it, from these very birds, you will raise 90 per cent of exhibition Houdans. You can reverse this, where the cock is light in color, by mating hens too dark for exhibition. But always remember, that when the males and females are nearly allied in color, you will always get birds either too dark or too light. It's a simple thing when you know it, but if you will look at the list of successful Houdan exhibi-

bitors in this country, you will find you can almost count them on the fingers of one hand. As regards economic and useful qualities the Houdan has no peer. It lays nearly as many eggs as the Leghorn, and far larger. In meaty qualities, the Creve-cœur and La Fleche alone equal it, and no other variety excels it. They are hearty, vigorous, of exceedingly rapid growth as chicks, and not at all subject to disease. Used as a cross on large fowl, the Houdan cock has no superior, and I foresee the day when it will be the most popular bird for home and market consumption in all America. The French prefer them to all other varieties, and they are the masters of breeding poultry for market.

FOWLS MUST HAVE A SAND-BATH. It is their sponge, towel, tooth-brush, and dressing comb all in one. How would you feel, my dainty lady, if denied all your toilet appendages, and compelled to go day after day unwashed and unkempt, and to wear soiled and rumpled garments? Even so suffers Mistress Biddy without her daily dust-bath and nature, that infallible teacher, directs her to the nearest and most convenient place for such renovation of the skin and feathers. If no other soft, sandy and loamy earth is at hand, you may be sure she will use your flower bed without regard to consequences. She may learn to hide at your approach, taught by a blind instinct that you are her enemy, but the idea that you begrudge her the dearest delight of her hapless days—the use of the free soil for her bodily needs—is one that poor Biddy's small brain can never comprehend. Descend to her level, then, yourself; consider her wants and supply them without delay. So shall the "irrepressible conflict" of Biddy's wishes and yours in regard to the flower beds be amicably settled, and both of you hereafter live in peace. Have a cart full of loam, sand and road-dust, and a sprinkling of ashes, charcoal and sulphur placed under cover, where your fowls can sun themselves, dust their bodies to the destruction of annoying parasites, and, scratch and bury themselves by the hour together, whenever the wish may seize them, and you may lay the flattering unction to your soul, that the beatitude which refers to the "quality of mercy" may be applied to yourself *then*, if never before, — *Poultry Messenger*.

PEKIN DUCKS.—The Pekins are undoubtedly the best breed of ducks that we have. They are beautiful, hardy, easy to raise, grow rapidly, are wonderful layers, and superior market birds. Their feathers are very fine, and they can be picked like geese. From four full-grown Pekin ducks I have taken one pound of feathers at a picking. Pekins cannot fly much better than frogs, consequently it is an easy matter to keep them within bounds.—*Fanny Field, in Poultry Messenger.*

THE DAIRY.

Weight of Milk.

A quart of good milk should weigh about 2.15 pounds, or nearly 2 pounds 2½ ounces. If milk is weighed, this rule will give the monthly yield in quarts more exactly than measuring. Probably not one farmer in ten has any definite idea as to the average yield of his cows in pounds or quarts. Those who have never tried keeping a record of the milk yield will find it a profitable, and perhaps a surprising experiment.

One thousand pounds of average milk contains:

Casein.....	32 lbs.
Fat.....	36 lbs.
Milk sugar.....	45 lbs.
Mineral matter.....	7 lbs.

By setting milk in deep cans placed in cold water, the fat or cream, can be removed before any decomposition occurs. When we reflect that in butter making only fat is removed from the milk, it will appear reasonable that skim milk properly managed, should possess a high value for feeding purposes.—*Bulletin Wis. Experimental Station.*

The British Medical Journal says cows drink filthy water for its saline taste, and proposes an antidote in the shape of rock salt kept always in reach of the cows, and we suppose it would be a good idea to have the salt near a place where good water is to be had, so as to attract the cow to that location.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Well's "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent, cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

The Jersey Grade for Butter.

All Jerseys are not great butter yielders. They average better than common stock, but selections must be made with them to reach high merit. The blood that is to grade up a common herd should have most substantial merit, or it will not effect the purpose. To encourage our correspondent, we can speak of several such efforts to improve the butter yield of a common herd, where the improvement on the half-blood reduced the milk required for a pound of butter 10 pounds. That is, the half-blood made a pound of butter from 10 pounds of milk less than her dam, reduced it from 26 pounds to 16 pounds of milk. In our own case this improvement has been made as an average on twelve half-bloods. If the plan is followed with patience, a few years will establish a herd of most valuable butter producers.—*National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.*

FALL CALVES:—We believe with some of our contemporaries that fall calves can be with proper housing raised with greater ease than those that are dropped in spring or summer. If kept dry and well bedded, they do not mind cold weather, and they are just the right age to turn on grass in the spring.—*American Dairyman.*

HORTICULTURAL.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Crops in Anne Arundel Co., Md.

Messrs. Editors Maryland Farmer:

In accordance with your request, I give you a short account of the condition of crops in our County. The entire northern and eastern portion as you are aware, is devoted to raising truck, fruits, vegetables, &c., for the Baltimore and Northern markets. To begin, our portion of the County has quite a *peasful* appearance at this season; in fact, visitors from other sections, say they can see but little else beside peas, when asked what they think of our County. And no wonder, for the whole county around here, seems full of peas. A larger acreage than common has been planted with this tender but fickle vegetable; fickle, because so uncertain as to profit. As the packers of Baltimore consume nine-tenths of this crop, and all, or nearly all depends

upon the local demand for it, it will readily be seen how risky a venture is a pea crop, since so many are largely engaged in growing them; some having over one hundred acres planted in this crop alone. Were it not that late crops can follow peas, it would be an unprofitable business taken one year with another.

The out-look for fruits of all kinds was never better, the favorable weather, and absence of frost since earliest blossoming time renders a full crop probable, unless something extraordinary should intervene. The strawberry crop promises to be larger than for many years. Raspberries, blackberries and all other small fruits, also promise well. The peach crop is safe, no doubt, for the whole eastern Country; if the prospect is as good as in Anne Arundel. Apples, plums, pears, &c., also promise large yields. The usual amount of field and garden vegetables have been planted, and are looking well so far.

Owing to the late spring, our truckers have been hurried more than usual, everything coming in at pretty much one time, when ordinarily there is a time for each in turn. Lack of sufficient labor is one trouble in this section. It is about time some inventive genius was getting up some labor-saving machine for the trucker and fruit grower. Hand-labor among crops is too costly a luxury these times; hard to procure, and of the most inferior kind when obtained. Wheat, rye, grass and oats are looking finely everywhere in the County; brought forward by the gracious spring rains, and fine growing weather. Corn is being planted at least two weeks later than usual. Not much is raised in this section, however, the truckers buying most of their corn of late years.

Yours Respectfully, R. S.
Harman's, A. A. Co., May 14th.

THE rubber rings used to assist in keeping the air from fruit-cans, sometimes become so dry and brittle as to be almost useless. They can be restored to a normal condition, usually, by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix this in this proportion: one part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes; but frequently a half-hour is needed to restore their elasticity.

On Saving and Raising Seed.

Mr. Saunders, of the Agricultural Department, writing on this subject says:—"Whether it is best for farmers and gardeners to save their own seed or make early purchases, depends very much on circumstances, or rather upon the particular kinds of seeds in question and the manner of saving them. Seed raising is a business, which requires skill in culture, and great discriminating knowledge, which can only be acquired by observation and practice. It is one of the great arts of seed raising to keep varieties true to their descriptive peculiarities." As an example he specifies the cabbage; and remarks that it is now held, that cabbage seed raised near the sea-coast, is always better than that raised inland. Varieties must always be grown very widely apart for seed, for so far as seed can fly, there is danger in crossing with other and inferior kinds. Climate," he says, "has also much to do with seed saving. When seeds are grown in a climate unsuited to their maturity, they will perpetuate a weak progeny. For example, the oat plant requires a cool, moist climate for perfect development; hence seeds grown in a warm, dry climate are inferior. It is the best economy to procure seeds from the best localities, for no efforts toward acclimation will prove of any value." He further says, "that seeds are usually covered too deep, and that firming the soil after sowing is too much neglected. Rolling or tramping after seed-sowing, is most essential to germination."

PAINTING FARM IMPLEMENTS.—All farm implements should be kept painted. A few cents' worth of paint will save you many dollars in new tools if properly applied, and "Everybody's Paint Book" tells exactly how to do it. See full description in our advertising columns.

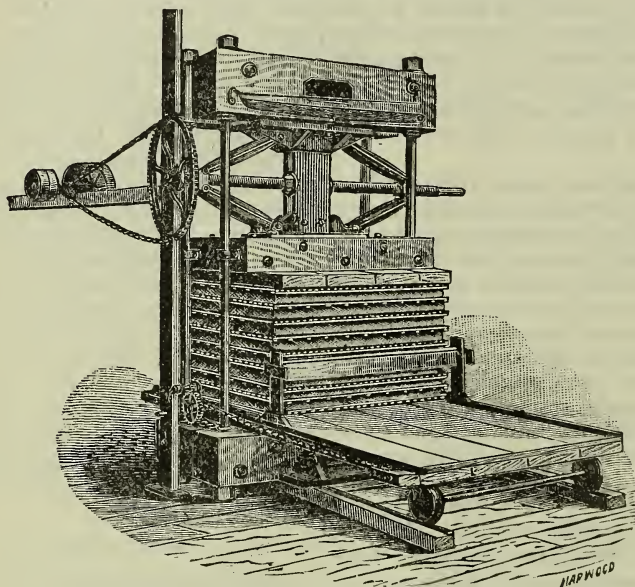
THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will hold a Spring Meeting on the 4th of June. We are glad to see this new departure, and trust it may prove a success. Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, will deliver the address on this interesting occasion.

The Apple Crop.

Up to a very few years ago, the entire utilization of the apple crop to profit, was a thing unheard of. For many years back, this beautiful fruit was held at a cheap estimate, more a thing to be disposed of, than a source of revenue. Some of the finer kinds picked, not shaken from the trees, were barreled and shipped to the seaboard cities, and some put down cellar for winter evening eating, the remainder taken to the nearest cider-mill or fed to the hogs,

that run the engine for the press and grater, with the advances in machinery and the improved, clean manner of producing the juice that has been created, a demand which will not be satisfied, until not only all the crop is used. But the orchard is no longer the neglected portion of the farm. For the benefit of those, who live somewhat south of the belt of country, where the apple is so prolific, we produce a picture of one of these Model Knuckle Joint Press, fully equipped, ready for use.

Having enjoyed the "cider-jelly," made



Boomer & Boschert's Cider Press.

it mattered very little which. This seems to be all changed now, and not so much as the skin and cores thrown away. The entire crop even in the most prolific year, seems to be absorbed, and profitably so. First came the stupendous "knuckle-joint presses," virtually transferring the cider trade from one of retail to that of wholesale.

Next the fruit Evaporator by artificial heat, which give us the fruit looking white sliced apple, packed in boxes, and lastly, the jelly evaporator, which turns out such great quantities of jelly in pails and glasses, and run by steam from the same boiler,

in Vermont, we can safely say that a more delicious article has rarely been invented, made from the juices of the apple.

The above handsome cut of the Improved Cider Press, represents the press manufactured by MESSRS. BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS COMPANY, 96 West Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y. We commend this press to cider-makers, who can now convert their cider into such forms, as will meet the objections to its use by those local optionists, who make war upon the drinking of that old-time beverage—*cider*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Culture of Asparagus.

Among other privileges that the farmers family enjoys, or perhaps it had better be said, should enjoy, is the use of all those products of the soil which are within convenient reach, or rather can be obtained with a little labor and attention.

Among the various plants that are used as articles of food, there is none that is esteemed a greater luxury than asparagus. It is obtained by a comparatively little trouble, either by means of seed, or from the crews taken from an established bed. When the former method is employed, the seed should be planted in a rich soil, and during the growing season kept free from weeds or grass. In the fall the young plants should be transplanted to such locality as it is intended to locate the bed. A few square rods will be sufficient for an ordinary sized family. The soil should be made rich, and trenched deep, in order to make feeding ground for the roots.

Trenching and filling with manure is a good thing. If the sets are young plants, they may be set in rows, eighteen inches or more apart, for the purpose of allowing for the extension of the more mature roots. The same course should also be pursued if old crowns are used. As the plant is a native of the sea-shore, a plentiful application of salt to the surface, serves the purpose of benefitting the plant, and the same time preventing the growth of weeds. In the case of young plants, three or four years are required for the growth and development of the plant, before it is best to cut any for use. The sprouts should be from three-fourths to one inch in diameter before cutting. Asparagus requires some attention after the roots are once well established. In the first place it should be kept clean. In the fall, the soil should be chopped up for several inches, but not so deep as to interfere with the crowns, which should be set six or eight inches deep at the time of planting. After chopping up the soil, it should be covered with a layer of horse-manure, but none of this labor should be performed until late in the season, just before the ground freezes. In the early spring, the bed should be piled with brush as soon as the frost leaves, which being burned, warms up the soil and rewards with early asparagus.

Rake the ground over, and sprinkle with salt or old brine, and in a few days the

vigorous shoots will start up, which when three or four inches high, may be cut by running a sharp knife in a slanting manner into the soil, so as to sever the stem some distance below the surface. The good house wife will prepare the same for table use, in a way to tempt the appetite of the most fastidious. It will continue to send up young shoots as often as it is desired, and may be cut until other vegetables such as peas, &c. are plenty, when it is desirable to suspend its further use allowing a rest for development, for the next season's growth.

By many, asparagus is very highly prized, because it comes at a season when the appetite craves something fresh, and this just fills the bill. It is also considered peculiarly healthful when taken fresh from the soil and immediately cooked, as the farmer is privileged to do.

WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

The Early Richmond Cherry.

We have always regarded the Early Richmond cherry as the most valuable variety of this fruit, it having a number of exceptional advantages: First, its early coming into bearing; second, its early ripening; third, its yielding a good crop almost unfailingly—at least this has been the case with us; fourth, its season being longer than nearly all others; fifth, it is the best of all for pies, puddings, and, for canning or preserving; sixth, the comparatively little room taken up by the trees; seventh, the tree will grow in corners, borders, etc., where scarcely any other tree or thing will grow; eighth, the birds and insects never disturb it. Surely these advantages are enough to give it a great prominence, and to commend it to every farm and garden. The only drawback, is its being too acid to suit the palate of most persons, though when fully ripe, it is rejected by very few. If we had but a single tree upon our premises, it would be the Early Richmond; and if two or three, they would still be the Early Richmond.—*Germanatown Telegraph*.

~~See~~ Horseradish yields from two to four tons per acre, and sells from 5 to 10 cents a pound. The worst drawback to its culture is the difficulty of eradicating it when once it gets a firm hold on the land.

Publications Received.

"THE OPENING OF A CHESNUT BURR," is the title of a very interesting and religiously instructive novel by Rev. E. P. Roe, author of several such popular works. The novel before us, is full of serious phases, that are sweet and pleasant, while other scenes are exciting and dramatic. It is certainly among the best in its class of religious literature.

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING, with original illustrations, by S. Bealle, with additions by Mason C. Weld, is just from the press, and is one of the best and most practical poultry books we know. It is an English work adapted to our country, and gives minute instructions and practical advice as to poultry houses, incubators, feeding, rearing and descriptions of the various breeds with engravings illustrative. It treats of the diseases, marketing and the proper details in regard to poultry. It is a valuable book for beginners and all others, engaged in this profitable employment. For sale by Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore, Md. Price \$1.50.

EVERY BODY'S PAINT BOOK.—Is an admirable little book, which we especially commend as an economical and safe guide to our country friends, for useful information about the ornamentation of their homes. It is a complete guide to the art of outdoor and indoor painting, designed for the special use of those, who wish to do their own work, and consisting of practical lessons in plain painting, varnishing, polishing, staining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, &c., as well as directions for renovating furniture, and hints on artistic work for home decoration, together with a full description of the tools and materials used. Precise directions are given for mixing paints for all purposes. Illustrated by F. B. Gardner. Price, one dollar. M. T. Richardson, Publisher, 7 Warren Street, New York.

HOME SCIENCE, is the title of a monthly, issued May 1884, No. 1, by the publisher, Selden R. Hopkins, 29 Warren Street, N. Y. Among the many late claimants for popularity, but few have stronger reasons to expect success than this unique Monthly has among the dwellers of refined country homes. It is full of useful knowledge and pleasant reading. The introduction closes with this explanatory remark:—"Like the scented flame of ancient lamps, *Home Science*, is intended to sweeten as well as enlighten, to shed the fragrance as well as the brightness and warmth of living truth." The first number is a most excellent and encouraging one.

GEORGE P. ROWEL & Co.'s AMERICAN NEWS-PAPER DIRECTORY, SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.—It is said practice makes perfect, and it would seem to hold good in this case. The present edition is more than equal to any former work of the sort, issued by this old and popular firm. Its present form is well arranged in a book of near 1,300 pages, closely printed. But few publishers can afford to be without this compendious reference to existing American journalism.

PHILLIP'S NEWSPAPER RATE BOOK FOR 1884.—This nicely printed and well arranged publishing book of near 400 pages, is on our table, and it seems to be somewhat of a new departure from others of its kind. From what we see and learn, it will much help all who desire to advertise to the best advantage. We so far commend it, as a fair rival of kindred publications. Address, Jno. F. Phillips & Co., 29 Park Row, N. Y.

Southern Agriculture.

We are much gratified to see the rapid progress made of late years in the agriculture of the whole South. This section of our country is rapidly recuperating from the direful effects of the Lost Cause, by the united efforts of Southern energy and Northern capital in building up manufactures, and working up their home products of cotton and iron, utilizing their forests and water in driving the required machinery, while at the same time they are saving millions per annum in raising their clothing, meat and bread, and working cattle instead of buying it all from their sister States of the North and West. This change of system, forced upon them by necessity, has led to the recuperation of their lands, resorting to accomplish the same to manipulated fertilizers, growing clover, use of lime, plaster and marl, and turning under leguminous and other green crops. We are led to these reflections by the contents of a letter from the distinguished Georgia agriculturist, Richard Peters, Esq., who speaks of his 150 acres in clover for hay. What a change since the war has come over that empire State! A quarter

of a century ago there was not perhaps that area in clover to be found in a whole county, and now one individual reports that much set aside for winter food for his stock. The same may be said of Maryland. One of our correspondents,—F. S.,—writes us enthusiastically on the happy results in the State, from a gradual mixed husbandry, use of lime, and sowing more clover-seed, all tending to the annual increased production of corn and wheat per acre; number and quality of domestic animals; rapid improvement of the soil, and general prosperity of our people. We trust the good work will go on 'till the whole South shall blossom as a field of roses, filled with a happy, loyal, virtuous and gallant people.

Death of Cyrus H. McCormick.

Few men, if any, in this country have been so fortunate in building up such a colossal fortune by the manufacture of machinery, chiefly confined to one particular machine. And while we deplore his death, giving him all just credit for his great success in life, we in justice to another, must deny the statement of his eulogizers, when they declare him to have been the first inventor of the Reaping Machine. Over fifty years ago, the mechanical world was at work in devising some way by which grain could be cut by horse-power to superseed manual labor. Among other ingenious mechanics, the father of the present editor and proprietor of this Journal, was the first one to introduce in the town of Winthrop, Maine, a full-sized, working Wheat Reaper propelled by horse-power. A fact, which has often been heretofore stated and never denied. After this first exhibit, the McCormick family brought out a reaper, with the "crank-motion" for the cutting bar, which proved a success—and the world was then ripe to embark in such labor-saving machines, hence the McCor-

mick had, for a time, a fair field without serious competitors, and thus gained such a start, that dozens of others who had improved on the invention of Mr. Whitman, were overshadowed more or less, by the prosperous McCormick Co. Mr. McCormick was not himself a mechanic, and therefore allowed, we remember well, several of his machines to leave the factory in imperfect condition, but that was partly owing to the great pressure of the demand at the time, which was afterward corrected and improvements made from time to time, until it reached its present great popularity.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

To Our Juvenile Readers.

Five have responded with correct answers to our Numerical Enigma of last month—being "The Maryland Farmer."

Miss L. F., Catonsville, Md., Miss E. G., Galena, Md.; Miss A. P. of Baltimore City, Md. Masters J. H., of Albany, Maine, and J. H. W. of William's Mill, Va.

For next month, we offer on the same terms and conditions as heretofore, the following

CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

The 1st is in gamble, but not in play;
The 2nd is in wagon, but not in sleigh;
The 3d is in honor, but not in fame;
The 4th is in crippled, but not in lame;
The 5th is in patient, but not in calm;
The 6th is in banyan but not in palm;
The 7th is in nimble, but not in quick;
The 8th is in adhere, but not in stick;

The whole is a person having a very useful occupation.

ADELAIDE.

THE TRIBUNE AND FARMER, PHILA., PA.:—Has the venerable D. D. T. Moore, as its Agricultural Editor. We are happy to see still vigorous and jovial, pursuing with his accustomed energy the aim of his useful career—the exaltation of agriculture.—In one of his kindly notices of "Md. Farmer," our old friend asks: "Any stock in the FARMER for sale?" Not at present brother Moore. When we reach our 25,000 copies monthly, which is likely soon to occur, we may then offer some stock for sale, at a premium of course.

A Woman's Woes.

A TALE OF SUFFERING, WITH A SEQUEL
OF HAPPINESS.—SOME DOMESTIC
EXPERIENCES.

The following letter to the *Kansas City Times* describing the striking, almost dramatic experience of an American lady, is so interesting and pictures so clearly the feelings and emotions of others, that we reproduce it entire. It will be found very readable and instructive:

Messrs. Editors:

Did I not know that this land is filled with women, who are unhappy and cannot tell the reason; are miserable when they have every reason to be joyous, I should not venture to address you this letter. I believe, however, I can offer some suggestions that will be valuable to all women and invaluable to many. When I was fifteen years old, I presume I was happier and healthier than most girls in America today. I hardly knew what pain was except by heresay. But the situation changed suddenly and severely. I became aware that something was undermining my life. I felt strange sensations that would come and go, and then return with greater power than before. My side pained me at times and again I would feel a dull aching between the shoulders. I had darting pains through my temples, and a pressure on top of my head. I lost sleep, appetite and flesh, and my friends feared I was going into a decline. I know that the feelings I then had, are not an uncommon occurrence among women, both young and old, but I did not realize what it meant at that time, and so was careless—with what results will appear. From then until within the past two years, I have seen but few comfortable days, and I am now fifty-five years old.

A few years after the events above stated my heart began to trouble me. At times I would feel acute, darting pains, and a gurgling as if water was forming. My entire right side enlarged, and I felt sharp, cutting pangs through my lungs and around my shoulder blades. I could only breathe in catches or gasps, and then with the greatest effort. I was without appetite one day and the next very hungry, but always constipated. During all those years I did not know what these troubles meant, nor did I realize how terribly they must

end. Of course I tried to overcome them; consulted doctors and used remedies, but it was of no avail. My troubles increased with the years; I had a severe pain in the small of the back; my teeth became loosened; my tongue swelled to twice its natural size: my gums were like sponges, bleeding freely at times, and my lungs and nose both bled on different occasions. At that time I felt cold chills running up my back, and I constantly expectorated a brown mucous substance, that was very offensive. The fluids I passed were frequently like bloody milk, and then again almost solid albumen. For thirty years I did not know what it was to be free from headache. Occasionally I would have a feeling of suffocation, followed by hot flashes and a profuse perspiration. God only knows what I suffered, for I cannot describe it. I only know that I existed, and that my tired life was ebbing away, with nothing to arrest decay.

I was in this condition a little over two years ago, and neither myself nor my friends expected or hoped for anything but death. Picture, if you can, nearly forty years of agony, and you can understand why we felt in that way. But a brighter day came. I began a new manner of treatment and I saw new results. My pain became less intense. The most severe symptoms decreased. My hope revived, and I seemed awakening to another life. I continued to improve until my health and strength returned, thus enabling me to carry out a desire, which I consider a duty in writing you this letter, and saying that my life, health and hope for coming years are due wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, which has done wonders for me, and also restored many of my friends.

Many who may read these lines, will possibly think I am over-enthusiastic. Is it possible to be over-enthusiastic after being delivered from a life of misery, and brought into a world of comfort and happiness? Was the blind man mentioned in the Bible, whose sight was restored, too enthusiastic? The fact is, I am only doing what I believe to be my duty in making my experience public, for I know there are myriads of women, who are going into the same dark paths, unless they are warned in time and saved as I have been. This is a most serious matter, and one which concerns the welfare of the nation, as well as

the happiness of the people. If the mothers of this land are unhealthy, America will become a nation of invalids, and any means which can so safely and surely avert this danger, as that which I have described, should be gladly welcomed by all true men and women. MRS. W. MASON,
Topeka, Kansas. 271 Quincy street.

Feminine Height and Weight.

The following table shows how thick a woman ought to be in proportion to her length. Of course a very young girl may becomingly be thinner than a matron:

	Pounds.
Five feet in height should weigh.....	100
Five feet one inch should weigh.....	103
Five feet two inches should weigh.....	113
Five feet three inches should weigh.....	119
Five feet four inches should weigh.....	130
Five feet five inches should weigh.....	138
Five feet six inches should weigh.....	144
Five feet seven inches should weigh.....	150
Five feet eight inches should weigh.....	155
Five feet nine inches should weigh.....	163
Five feet ten inches should weigh.....	169
Five feet eleven inches should weigh.....	176
Six feet should weigh.....	180

For the Maryland Farmer.

From Our Correspondent "Mizpah."

TO STOP BLEEDING FROM WOUNDS.—Take the fine dust of tea, at all times accessible and easily obtained, and bind it close to the wound, after the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these instructions, would save much agitation of mind, while running for the surgeon.

SALAD DRESSING FOR LETTUCE OR COLD SLAW.—1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 of mustard, 2 of sugar, 2 eggs well beaten; add 1 tablespoonful of butter melted in 1 teacup of vinegar, and cook like boiled custard; remove from the fire, and if preferred, add Worcestershire sauce, or celery salt, and use either cold or hot.

WOOD ASHES AND COMMON SALT, made compact with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

A SMALL PIECE OF PAPER OR LINEN, moistened with spirits turpentine, put in a bureau or wardrobe, is a good preservation against moths.

SPLENDID SALVE RECIPE FOR CARBUNCLES, BOILS, &c.—Tallow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., linseed oil $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., bees-wax $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., Burgundy pitch 2 oz., Venice turpentine 2 oz., rosin $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., oil of lavender 1 oz.; mix, simmered over the fire 20 minutes.

GOOD CORN BREAD, can be made with 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of baking-powder, 1 tablespoonful of melted lard, and water enough to make a batter.

GRAHAM BISCUIT.—1 qt. flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking-powder, 1 tablespoonful of sugar or molasses, lump of butter the size of an egg; sweet cream to make a stiff dough.

"OUGH."

From the Somerville Journal.

The ploughboy whistled behind his plough,
For his lungs were sound, and he had no cough;
He guided his team with a pliant bough,
And watered it well at a wayside trough.

The toil was hard, for the land was rough—
It lay on the shores of a Scottish lough—
But his well-fed team was stout and tough,
And he plied his bough to flank and hough.

He ploughed all day, and the crow and chough
Flew around his head, though he oft cried shough,
But his plough at last, struck a hidden slough
With a force that sent the share clear through.

Then the team took fright, and ran off with the
plough,
With the speed of the wind from the ploughboy,
though

He shouted "Whoa!" and into a slough
It plunged, where the mud was soft as dough.

The ploughboy wept, for the wreck was thorough;
He fled that night from the farm to the borough.

"THE PRAIRIE FARMER," Chicago, Ill. will in future be under the editorial direction and business management of Mr. Orange Judd, who, after more than a quarter century of service at the head of the *American Agriculturist*, has left his former field to other hands, and removed to near Chicago, a thousand miles nearer to hundreds of thousands of his older, enterprising readers, who have preceded him to the West.

Mr. Judd is among the patriarchs of horticultural and agricultural literature, and we trust that he will, in his new venture, receive that liberal support, which his past and present efforts in behalf of the all-important interest of this country, so richly merits. Thousands of his old friends will remember his former acts, and we trust will now render to him, substantial aid in the maturity of his years.

Catalogues Received.

The catalogue of Imported Guernsey Cattle by S. C. Kent, to Philadelphia, sold there on the 29th ult., at the Herkness Bazaar. This is a superior sale catalogue, embellished with portraits of some of the stock, and a list of names of the animals to be sold with their extended pedigrees.

FROM Green's Nursery, Rochester, N. Y. A catalogue of nursery stock, well illustrated and full of instructive reading matter. Mr. Green, publishes also a paper entitled "Green's Fruit Grower," that is well worthy the patronage of all fruit growers.

REPORTS from all parts of Maryland reach us, and bear testimony to the promising condition of all crops, notwithstanding the season is behind time two or three weeks. The fruit crop of all kinds is very flattering, and without doubt will be immense, unless some very unusual calamity should befall it.

MESSRS. WOOD, TABER & MORSE, of Easton, Madison County, N. Y., were Pioneers in the manufacture of Agricultural Engines in this country, having been one of the first firms to engage in it. Their Portable Engines have won a national reputation, and hundreds of them are annually shipped to foreign countries.

Domestic Recipes.

A DELICIOUS PUDDING is made in this way: Weigh six ounces each of sugar, butter and flour; heat the butter until it is as soft as cream, then add the sugar, and then the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, and lastly the whites, also well beaten, the grated rind of a small lemon, and if you choose to put in a dozen almonds, that are blanched and powdered fine, it will be a great addition. Fill small tins or cups about half-full of this mixture, let them stand on the back of the range or in some warm place for ten minutes, or until they have risen, then bake them for half an hour. Serve with a sweet sauce, which will be improved by the addition of fruit; currants, raisins or jam are excellent.—*N. Y. Post.*

MINUTE SOUP.—Take light and rather stale bread or crackers, and crumb into a tureen, adding a lump of butter, plenty of pepper and salt, and half a cupful of sweet cream. If fond of onions, cut a few slices and lay on the top; then pour plenty of boiling water over the whole. You can add an egg well beaten.

BREAKFAST BISCUIT.—Take one quart sweet milk, one-half cupful melted butter, a little salt, two tablespoonstul baking powder, flour enough to make a stiff batter; do not knead into dough, but drop into buttered tins from a spoon; bake in a hot oven—unless it is hot, they will not be light and tender.

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